

the two lower ones broader and subcontiguous, the middle one interrupted. Legs black, with the femora inclining to rufous; bristles long and slender, not very numerous. Fore wings hyaline, with black pterostigma and nervures and with 18-21 postnodal cross-nervures. Male with the hind wings smoky brown towards the base and along the costa and the outer two fifths darker brown; on the middle third of the inner margin is a large orange space, extending nearly to the costa, and the tip of the wing is of the same colour. On the underside the large orange blotch and most of the space between this and the tip is clothed with silvery-white scales, the portions of the wing not thus covered being black, with a strong green and coppery iridescence. In the female the hind wings are hyaline yellow, with a broad black subapical band, with a strong green and coppery iridescence both above and below.

Described from six specimens, three of each sex.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XII.

- Fig. 1. *Zygonidia insignis*, gen. & sp. n., p. 533.
Fig. 2. *Pseudophera decorata* (?), De Selys, p. 536.
Fig. 3. *Pseudolestes mirabilis*, gen. & sp. n., p. 538.
Fig. 4. *Rhinocephya Whiteheadi*, sp. n., p. 536.

LXXI.—*On the Species which have been included in Zygonyx, Hagen and De Selys.* By W. F. KIRBY, F.L.S., F.E.S., &c.

I now take the opportunity of publishing the notes referred to in the preceding paper.

Genus ZYGOXYX, Hagen and De Selys.

- (1) Hagen, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xvii. p. 62 (1867).
- (2) Brauer, *op. cit.* xviii. p. 370 (1868).
- (3) *Id. op. cit.* p. 742 (1868).
- (4) De Selys, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xii. p. 96 (1869).
- (5) *Id.* Ann. Nat. Hist. (4) iii. p. 274 (1869).
- (6) *Id.* Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) xxxi. p. 520 (1871).
- (7) Karsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. xxxiii. p. 281 (1890).
- (8) De Selys, C. R. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxv. p. cccxvii (1891).
- (9) Calvert, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1899, p. 245.

Hagen and Brauer (1-3) briefly notice this MS. genus of De Selys as belonging to the Corduliidae and as including

two species, *Z. iris* and *Z. ida*, with the triangle traversed and the hind wings rounded in the male.

De Selys (4, 5) then described a new species from the Seychelles under the name of *Zygonyx luctifera*, differing from typical *Zygonyx* in having only one cross-nervure in the lower basal cells of all the wings and the last antenodal cross-nervure of the fore wings discontinuous. He says that *ida* is the type of *Zygonyx*, but that Brauer has made *iris* the type, which differs in having the triangles traversed (but this character having been insisted on from the first, excludes *ida* as a possible type, and De Selys' arbitrary alteration cannot be admitted). De Selys (6) incidentally mentions *Zygonyx* as belonging to the Libellulidæ.

Karsch (7) discriminates between *Zygonyx* and his new *Schizonyx*; but though he mentions *ida* as the type of the former, the characters given apply only to *iris*, and *ida* possesses almost every character assigned by Karsch to *Schizonyx*.

(8) De Selys, for the first time, fully describes *Z. ida* and *Z. iris*.

(9) Calvert compares *Zygonyx* with various allied genera.

According to the description, *Zygonyx (iris)* differs from *Zygonidia* in a variety of characters, some of which I have already pointed out. It is also probably a shorter-winged insect.

Zygonyx iris, Hagen and De Selys.

Hagen (1); Brauer (2, 3); De Selys (4, 5, 8).

|| *Zygonyx ida*, Karsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. xxxiii. p. 281 (1890).

Hab. Bengal.

Not in the collection of the Natural History Museum, nor does Prof. Calvert appear to have seen a specimen.

Genus ZYGNIDIA, Kirb.

Zygonidia, Kirb. (*antea*, p. 532).

Zygonidia insignis, Kirb. (*antea*, p. 533).

Hab. Hainan.

I refer to my previous remarks for all particulars relating to this genus.

Genus *NEUROCENA*, nov.

Fore wings with the last antenodal cross-nervure discontinuous; nodus much nearer the tip of the wing than the base; two cross-nervures in lower basal cell; nodal and subnodal sectors hardly curved, but much arched at the extremity, as are also the sectors of the arculus, which are stalked; triangle small, empty, followed by two rows of cells, increasing; subtriangular space consisting of 2 cells (sometimes 3, according to De Selys). Hind wings with the triangle empty, and the sectors of the triangle widely separated; only one cross-nervure in the lower basal cell.

Neurocena ida, Hagen and De Selys.

Zygonyx ida, Hagen (1); Brauer (2, 3); De Selys (4, 5, 8); Karsch, Ent. Nachr. xxi. p. 203 (1895).

Pseudomacromia luxuriosa, Karsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. xxxviii. p. 21 (1893).

Hab. Java, Malacca.

There is only one specimen at present in the Natural History Museum, from Malacca. I have therefore only characterized the genus briefly, referring to De Selys (8) for further details.

Genus *SCHIZONYX*, Karsch.

Schizonyx, Karsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. xxxiii. p. 281 (1890); De Selys, C. R. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxv. p. cexxvi.

Schizopyga (err. impr.), Kirb. Cat. Neur. Odon. p. 184 (1890).

Sufficiently distinct from the other genera by having only one cross-nervure in the lower basal cell of all the wings.

Schizonyx luctifera, De Selys.

Zygonyx (?) *luctifera*, De Selys, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xii. p. 96 (1869); Ann. Nat. Hist. (4) iii. p. 273 (1869).

Schizonyx luctifera, Karsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. xxxiii. p. 281 (1890); De Selys, C. R. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxv. p. cexxvii (1895); Calvert, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. xix. p. 163 (1892); Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xviii. p. 122 (1896); Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1899, p. 245.

Hab. Seychelles.

Not in the collection of the Natural History Museum.

I add a short description of another new genus, which, though it has not bifid claws, has a great general resemblance to *Zygonidia*.

CRATILLA, gen. nov.

Frontal tubercle bifid; claws dentated before the extremity; abdomen rather slender, shorter than the wings, rather long and narrow, only one cross-nervure in the lower basal cell; no supratrangular nervures; all the triangles traversed by one nervure: fore wings with the last antenodal cross-nervure continuous; triangle rather short and broad, followed by three rows of cells, increasing; subtriangular space consisting of 3 or 4 cells: hind wings with the triangle followed by a row of 2 (or the first row of 3) cells, increasing; its base corresponding with the arculus; sectors of the triangle united at the base.

Cratilla metallica, Brauer.

Orthemis metallica, Brauer, Sitzungsb. Akad. Wien, lxxvii. p. 199 (1878).

Protorthemis metallica, Kirb. Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond. xii. p. 290 (1878).

Hab. Singapore, Mount Ophir, Sarawak, Sumatra, Palawan.

Differs from *Protorthemis* by the more slender body and the want of supratrangular nervures; from *Zygonidia* by the dentated claws and the single nervure in the lower basal cell of the fore wings; and from *Nesoxenia* (to which, if I recollect rightly, some recent authors have referred it) by the traversed triangle of the hind wings, with its base corresponding to the arculus, the single nervure in the triangle of the fore wings, and the coarse reticulation, &c.

LXXII.—*Note on the Individual Variation of the Common Hedgehog (Erinaceus europæus, Linn.)*. By Dr. EINAR LÖNNBERG.

IN the 'Annals' for April last is a paper by Mr. G. E. H. Barrett-Hamilton, entitled "Note on the Common Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europæus*, Linnæus) and its Subspecies or Local Variations." The first two "subspecies" (of ten) are named "*Erinaceus europæus occidentalis*" and "*E. e. typicus*." The characteristics by which these forms are said to be distinguished from each other are, to judge from the diagnoses, rather slight. Concerning "*E. e. typicus*" Mr. Barrett-Hamilton says, under the head "distinguishing characteristics":—